

against Kuroki Gen. Nogi was left in command.

For a time after the taking of Kinkau interest in the rival armies was transferred to the north, where Gen. Kuroki and Kuroki were engaged in a series of counter movements planned by the former, either to relieve Port Arthur or to draw away a part of its support. At Tolsu, eighty miles north, the Russian commander was defeated on June 15, and after that hope of relief for Port Arthur from without was gone.

In the past two months the Japanese have steadily tightened their lines around the doomed fortress, suffering severe losses in many of the assaults, but keeping at their task without regard for the cost in lives.

A very important break in the Russian defenses was made during the last week in November when 203 Metro Hill was captured. This gave the besiegers a clear line of fire over the harbor and the remnants of the Russian fleet was put out of business.

Then in the past week the strong Erhlung and Sungshu forts had been taken.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP ESCAPES.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Reaches Chefoo From Port Arthur.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Telegraph prints a despatch dated Chefoo, Jan. 2, 7 A. M., saying that a large four-funnelled Russian torpedo boat destroyer reached Chefoo before daybreak. She seems to be little damaged, though she was chased and fired on during the night.

Her crew is under arms, although the fires under her boilers have been drawn. She is anchored close inshore.

JAPANESE TO OPEN DALNY.

That Port No Longer Considered Within the Blockade Line.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
TOKYO, Jan. 1.—A proclamation was issued to-day announcing a modification in the Port Arthur blockade line. It now does not include Dalny, which may be opened to foreign shipping.

LAKE TORPEDO BOATS ABROAD.

Steamship Adria, Bound for Rotterdam, Gets the Craft at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 1.—The Holland-America Line steamship Adria arrived here today from New York on the way to Rotterdam, and the two remaining Lake submarine boats built at the local shipyards were loaded aboard. The Adria will sail to-morrow for Rotterdam, but the destination of the boats is not known.

The boats were lifted aboard complete with the exception of machinery, which is shipped in boxes and will be put in later.

RETS ON THE EVENT.

Dr. Seaman Wins a Few Cases of Champagne From British Correspondents.

With the surrender of Port Arthur, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of this city, who made four fruitless attempts to get into the beleaguered fortress last summer, wins several cases of champagne from the British war correspondents who were daily expecting its fall in the hot weather. Dr. Seaman, who is now in the West Indies, showed to his friends here after his return from the Far East a battered little memorandum book containing a record of the wagers made in Tokyo last July, and told the story.

Almost every day last summer there came from the war news factories at Chefoo and Shanghai rumors that the Japanese army had fought its way into Port Arthur. The English correspondents used to get excited and Dr. Seaman remained quite tranquil.

"What's the matter with you fellows?" he asked some of the correspondents. "Well, place can't go down this year, anyway."

The war correspondents jeered at him and Dr. Seaman was goaded into backing his opinion.

"See here," he said, "I'll bet a case of champagne with every one of you who wants to lose his money that Port Arthur will hold out this year."

It was done, and in writing the memoranda of the wagers which each party to the bets signed several of the correspondents were so sure that the end would be speedy that they advanced the date.

"We won't be too hard on you, Seaman," said the correspondents. "Some bets had it that the fortress was to fall before the end of September to let the British win. Another wager said October, and so on. Progressively, Dr. Seaman had won every one of them. The bets are to be paid according to the memoranda in the Savage Club in London, at the first meeting of the bettors there."

When Prince Fushimi was in San Francisco one of the members of his staff made a bet of \$5,000 that Port Arthur would fall by New Year's day.

PORT ARTHUR'S HISTORY.

Taken by the Japanese Once Before, in the War With China.

"Certainly, Japan might just as well sail over and try to take Gibraltar or Constantinople as attempt to reduce Port Arthur by assault."

Such was the opinion expressed by H. J. Whigham in his recent book on Manchuria, which he wrote after a long stay in the city. But he evidently understood the strategic qualities of the Japanese, as well as their fanatical courage and utter disregard of human life.

The reduction of the fortress by the Japanese ten years ago was as child's play compared with the task that confronted them in the present war. Since the Russians had been in control the place had been strengthened to such a degree that experts in military science deemed it impregnable.

Port Arthur was taken from the Chinese on Nov. 12, 1894. Then, as now, Marshal Oyama was in command of the victorious forces. He had approached Port Arthur steadily for two weeks, with his army in two divisions. Progress was slow and difficult, as the roads, where there were any, were poor, and the artillery could be brought forward only after the pioneers had prepared the way. The villages were almost empty of supplies. Many of them had been plundered bare by the Chinese.

Skirmishing began on Nov. 17. Every fort had heavy artillery, which was used with good effect. The large Krupp guns at Rokusan apparently were served by skillful artillerymen and were especially destructive.

On the morning of Nov. 21 the Japanese army attacked the forts near Port Arthur. The right division stormed and captured the fort to the westward of the artillery parade ground. It then advanced in the direction of Port Arthur, and stormed and captured Fort Hokusan. The left division stormed and captured the fort southeast of Hachioji. On the evening of the 21st the Chinese still held eight or nine redoubts on the coast and had twenty guns in working order. The Japanese bronzed on the hills.

On the morning of the 22d they began by storming the redoubts. They captured

CITY TRUST CO.

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36 WALL STREET.

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ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
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STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

RESOURCES:

New York city bonds (at market) \$1,055,000 00
Other bonds and securities (at market) 1,377,812 74
Real estate 2,017,788 74
Bills purchased 498,448 44
Overdrafts 1,037 84
Deposits 12,764,192 16
Cash in vault and banks 2,688,933 89
Interest, etc., receivable 61,826 50

\$10,077,807 85

LIABILITIES:

Capital \$1,000,000 00
Surplus 1,000,000 00
Undivided profits 801,103 79
Dividends unpaid 120 00
Deposits 13,429,828 90
Checks outstanding 785,000 00
Reserves for taxes 14,000 00
Interest, etc., payable 27,757 18

\$10,077,807 85

the first fort after a short, sharp fight. The other positions were captured in quick succession with heavy losses to the Japanese. Eighty guns and an enormous quantity of rice were taken. It was wholly a land fight, but the course of events was signalled to the Japanese fleet off the coast.

The capture of the fortress then might have been a much harder task had the Chinese been better soldiers, or had their officers been skillful enough in warfare to take complete advantage of their splendid position, which, in addition to its natural strength, was guarded by nine forts. In addition to these were the redoubts and fortifications on the surrounding hills.

By the treaty of peace signed at Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895, Port Arthur was ceded to Japan, with practically the whole Liaotung Peninsula, including all islands appertaining thereto.

But Japan did not hold this advantage long. Owing to the action of Russia, backed up by France and Germany, she was compelled to retrocede under Article I of the convention signed at Peking on Nov. 8, 1895, all the territory occupied by her in Manchuria, and by the end of that year the last Japanese soldier had been withdrawn.

Russia gave as her reason for demanding Japan's withdrawal that the latter's contemplated possession of the Liaotung Peninsula would not only constitute a constant menace to the capital of China, but would also render the independence of Corea illusory, and thus jeopardize the permanent peace of the Far East. Japan was in no position to defy the three great Powers that had united to strip her of the fruits of her victory. Accordingly, the Emperor published, along with the ratified treaty, a rescript in which he yielded to the dictates of magnanimity and accepted the advice (to withdraw) of the three Powers.

But the pill was a bitter one for Japan, and from that time on a feeling of resentment against Russia filled the minds of her people. They were still further embittered by the failure of an attempt to obtain from China an undertaking that she would never cede to a third Power the restored territory. The presence of her statesmen in asking for this pledge was made apparent three years later when China granted to Russia a lease for twenty-five years of Port Arthur and Tientsin, would also render the independence of Corea illusory, and thus jeopardize the permanent peace of the Far East. Japan was in no position to defy the three great Powers that had united to strip her of the fruits of her victory. Accordingly, the Emperor published, along with the ratified treaty, a rescript in which he yielded to the dictates of magnanimity and accepted the advice (to withdraw) of the three Powers.

No sooner had the lease of Port Arthur been extracted from China than Russia set to work to render its new and important possession impregnable for all time.

As to the physical features of the place, the harbor is an oval inlet of sea, two miles long from east to west and a mile from north to south. It is surrounded by hills of various elevations and its sole entrance is on the southern side by a narrow channel guarded at the southern end by a couple of dangerous reefs and protected against bad weather by a narrow spit of rocky land known as the Tiger's Tail, which runs diagonally across the mouth of the harbor.

The harbor was so shallow, however, that until extensive dredging operations had been undertaken no vessel of more than 200 tons could enter.

The approach to the harbor and basin is very confined, and from the nature of its surroundings is easily defended. The narrow channel is flanked by a height of nearly 250 feet, and its elevation was taken advantage of for the erection on and around its summit of powerful batteries, mounting, besides smaller guns, four new breech loading cannon weighing 63½ tons each. On the side facing the entrance, and half way down the slope, were two batteries of quick firing guns, also a torpedo and searchlight station.

The fortifications extend from the Kwang-Chin-Shan fort, in the northern direction, and this line is joined by a circle of batteries on the hills surrounding the town to the south. On the line of defense, starting south around the peninsula from the Mantow Hill. On the west the most important fort was Wei-Yuen, and the line of defense was completed by a circle of batteries on the hills surrounding the town to the south. On the line of defense, starting south around the peninsula from the Mantow Hill. On the west the most important fort was Wei-Yuen, and the line of defense was completed by a circle of batteries on the hills surrounding the town to the south.

On the Tiger Tail were placed seven 5.5-inch quick firing in an open battery, at an elevation of not more than 100 feet above the sea level. At the extreme end of the Tiger Tail, a quayside and a slip for destroyers. Behind this again a circular observation tower and flagstaff was constructed.

The fort was repaired and enlarged by the Russians in 42 feet over all, 370 feet over bulwarks, 90 feet wide at the entrance, and has a depth on the hill at high tide of 12 feet. Near by were numerous engine shops and repair houses were built.

When the Russians gained control the old Chinese barracks and in place of the Chinese houses fine stone buildings were built. The modern town is built on the European plan. It is a completely filthy town, with a complete lack of drainage. Fine waterworks were in the course of construction when the siege began, and it was the intention of the Russians to illuminate the city with electric lights.

On the hill back of the town are placed a lighthouse, station and telephone office. From here a superb view of the surrounding country may be obtained. To the right of this hill, facing seaward, is the Russian headquarters, the only respectable habitation in that quarter of the town. To the left stretches the new town, reaching almost to the surrounding hills, about four miles to the east.

Prominent among the many buildings are the new barracks, a series of twenty-four gray stone edifices, placed in four rows of six each. Near the harbor are the prison, telegraph office, court house and customs, but nothing of the nature of a private dwelling is to be seen anywhere. Beyond the new town and divided from the sea part by a narrow strip of land is a large shallow lagoon and a second arm of the old town from the new. A wide bridge spans this at its narrowest place and leads down a broad road to the gates of the arsenal and dockyard.

Given time, the Russians would have made a model city of Port Arthur, but the stress of circumstances required that their attention be paid to its defenses than to its development along peaceful lines. The administration of officers under the presidency of the Viceroy, or, in his absence, of this senior naval officer, present.

DR. IRVINE'S QUEST IN VAIN.

LEAVES HUNTINGDON QUICKLY WHEN HE REALIZES IT.

Had a Disagreement With His Host, Mr. Hillier, Over the Alleged Bogus Telegram and Goes to Another's House—Advised Not to Attend Church Service.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Irvine left here shortly after noon today on an eastbound train after having failed utterly in his mission to conciliate either John Langdon or James Denithorn and to restore harmony among the six vestrymen of St. John's Church, all of whom have declared that their signatures were attached to the presentment against Bishop Talbot without their knowledge or consent.

In fact, Dr. Irvine's visit here, instead of improving the situation, has only served to make his relations with the vestrymen even more strained, with the one exception of W. Gratius Miller, who has ever been a staunch adherent of the unfrocked clergyman. Miller, who has admitted that he obtained the signatures of the five other vestrymen which, with his own, appear at the bottom of the presentment, is the only well known member of St. John's Church who is now favorable to Dr. Irvine.

Even W. F. Hillier at whose house Dr. Irvine found a haven upon his arrival here last night, has deserted the clergyman. The two had a disagreement late last night as to the authenticity of the telegram received by Miller on Friday last which, "Don't say anything," had been written each a long letter explaining misrepresentations.

Hillier had called upon Denithorn to try to induce him to see Dr. Irvine, and Denithorn showed him the original message which, addressed to Miller, was received at the Postal Telegraph Company's office here. Dr. Irvine had told Hillier that no such message had been received here and that it was a newspaper fabrication.

Hillier returned home immediately with the telegram and demanded an explanation from Dr. Irvine. The result was that the two parted after a heated discussion and Dr. Irvine went to Miller's house at 11 o'clock last night, where he remained until his departure.

Dr. Irvine did not see either Langdon or Denithorn while he was here and both declared after he left that their position in the matter was exactly the same as it had been before his coming. Both are greatly incensed at the declaration of Herbert Noble, counsel for the board of Bishop Talbot, in Philadelphia yesterday, that the telegram received by Miller was bogus and sent by Irvine's enemies in an attempt to discredit the unfrocked clergyman.

Mr. Noble's utterances have only served to widen the breach between Langdon and Denithorn and Dr. Irvine. They both denounced the New York lawyer in unusual terms to-day and said that Dr. Irvine would receive little sympathy from them as long as he was identified with men who were "manifestly playing to the gallery."

Dr. Irvine's exit from Huntingdon was quite as unexpected as his arrival. He had promised to attend the services at St. John's Church to-night, having been invited to do so by Miller and other members of it. But when it became known to the majority of the members, many of them threatened to remain away from the services if Dr. Irvine attended them.

They agreed that if the clergyman was welcomed at the church it might be construed as unfavorable to Bishop Talbot. Several of the members were delegated to call upon him at Miller's house and intimate to him that it would be unwise for him to appear at the church when the controversy between Bishop Talbot and him, in which the church figured so conspicuously, was the subject of so much publicity. Dr. Irvine agreed with the delegation and assured them that he had come to Huntingdon on the role of a seceder.

Dr. Irvine remained in seclusion at Miller's house until a minute before the 12:04 o'clock eastbound train pulled out. He walked to the railroad station where he was surrounded by newspaper reporters. He quickly said:

"I must refuse to be interviewed. What a beautiful morning this is, and how lovely those mountains look before me."

The whistle of the locomotive of the approaching train was heard at a distance and the reporters interrupted the clergyman.

"Dr. Irvine, did Langdon, Denithorn and the other vestrymen of St. John's Church call upon him at Miller's house and intimate to him that it would be unwise for him to appear at the church when the controversy between Bishop Talbot and him, in which the church figured so conspicuously, was the subject of so much publicity. Dr. Irvine agreed with the delegation and assured them that he had come to Huntingdon on the role of a seceder."

"Don't misunderstand me. The Huntingdon vestrymen are right when they say they did not sign the presentment. But they forget that they did sign a request to Bishop Talbot to have the case settled forever. The signing of the request, according to the canons of the church, calls for a board of inquiry. This board decides whether or not a presentment shall be sent to the House of Bishops."

"But leaving the petition out of the question altogether, how is it that the names of the six vestrymen of St. John's Church are attached to the presentment when they have all denied signing the document?"

Gentlemen, here is my train. I wish you good night."

"Dr. Irvine, will you explain why the signatures of the vestrymen were placed at the bottom of the presentment without their consent or knowledge?"

"A beautiful day, gentlemen. I shall doubtless have a delightful ride."

He boarded the train and entered a Pullman coach.

I wish to be undisturbed," he said to a colored porter as he seated himself in a chair.

TO CARRY OUT CZAR'S REFORMS.

M. de Witte Arranges for Committee to Consider Methods.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—M. de Witte, President of the Ministerial Council, has taken measures for the prompt preparation of material for the study of the question of executing the czar's recent decree.

The first sitting of the committee for drafting reforms will be held on Tuesday next. Its labors are expected to last six or eight weeks. The result will then be submitted to the czar for examination.

It is likely that persons who, owing to their administrative or social position or experience, are able to assist the committee will be admitted to the deliberations in a consultative capacity.

Capt. Wilder Dies as Vessel Breaks Up.
PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Jan. 1.—Capt. James Wilder, master of the steamship Northeastern, which went to pieces yesterday on Diamond Shoals, off the coast of Virginia, died here at the very hour his vessel perished. He was taken sick while the Northeastern was in this port and was unable to sail on her. He lived at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRIP COLDS.
Lazative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, cures the cold, soothes the throat and loosens the chest. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. GROVER, M. D.

H. C. KOCH & Co.

Subway Station, Lenox Ave. and 125th Street, close to our doors.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists.

On Tuesday the Koch Clearing Sale begins—this sale will break records—it will bring to the women of Greater New York the most substantial savings they have ever known—never before did we offer the newest and most fashionable garments at any such reductions as these:

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, only this season's newest models and best materials—
Were \$18.95 9.75 Were \$25.95 13.95 Were \$24 to \$30 18.95

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS, 43 inches long, of fine quality kersey, lined with fine German squirrel; collars of various furs or collarettes—
Were \$27.95 19.95 Were \$35.00 24.95

LADIES' COATS, various lengths and materials, choicest styles—
Were \$12.95 6.95 Were \$18.95 9.95 Were \$20.00 12.95

LADIES' SILK WAISTS, plain or plaid taffetas and all Oriental lace, various models in the newest effects, were \$7.50 and \$8.00 4.95

LADIES' PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS, of fine quality kersey, cheviot and man-made materials, latest styles, were \$5.00 2.95

Misses' and Children's Suits and Coats—Below Cost

Beginning Tuesday a great Clearing Sale of Misses' Tailored Suits, also Misses' and Children's three-quarter and full length coats, all well made and finely tailored—only this season's best styles and materials—not an old garment among them—reduction of stock imperative—in order to effect a quick clearance we offer them far below original cost.

MISSSES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, sizes 14 to 16 years; former prices \$12.00 to \$15.00 7.50

MISSSES' THREE-QUARTER AND FULL LENGTH COATS, sizes 14 to 16 years—
Former prices \$10.00 to \$12.00 7.39

MISSSES' JACKETS, of crushed velvet, sizes 14 to 16 years—
Former price \$12.50 8.75

CHILDREN'S LONG AND THREE-QUARTER COATS, sizes 4 to 14 years; former prices \$10.00 to \$15.00 7.39

Fine Furs—At Cost.

Reductions are extreme—your savings are extraordinary—impossible to give full particulars here, as quantities of many lots are too small to advertise, but every piece throughout our stock is reduced—all thoroughly reliable—up to the standard Koch quality—

LADIES' FUR COATS, of best quality near seal, 24 inches long, double breasted, full sleeves, lined with guaranteed satin, were \$42.00 29.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, double breasted, new model sleeves, 24 inches long; Skinner's satin lining; were \$27.50 17.95

SABLE OPOSSUM STOLIES, 72 inches long, were \$15.00 11.50

SABLE OPOSSUM STOLIES, were \$5.50 5.95

Opening Fine Embroideries.

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, Insertions, Bandings, Beadings, Medallions, Matched Sets, Alloties, Corset Covers, Embroidered Aprons, Assortment to be seen anywhere—every yard priced unusually low. These specialties—
CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 3 to 6 inches wide; value 20c per yard 12½c

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK EDGINGS, 10 to 12 inches wide; suitable for skirts; value 20c per yard 19c

Our Great January Sale of Muslin Underwear

begins on Tuesday, January 3d. Big Price Concessions on Every Garment.

For particulars see yesterday's (Sunday's) papers.

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

GOT BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.

WALKER, CAUGHT, CONFESSES TO STRING OF CRIMES.

Game Was to Take a High Priced Room, Pay in Advance and Loot Foot Locker's Apartments—Admits a Dozen Thefts—Jailed 4 Times in 14 Years.

James B. Walker, with a string of aliases and a reputation as a sneak thief that few crooks can equal, is in Headquarters with slim chance of escaping a prison term. He confessed when brought before Inspector McCluskey, and going further helped the police out by getting up a list of the houses he had robbed in the last six months.

"There is only one condition I make," he said, "and that is that you don't stand me up to be identified by the victims. Some of those people treated me right."

Walker's arrest was the result of an accident. Three weeks ago he engaged a room in the boarding house at 130 West Twenty-first street. He said that he had recently returned from England, where he had been assistant editor of a magazine. His conversation and appearance were those of a man of education and he soon established friendly relations with the other guests.

On Saturday morning E. R. Cushman, whose room adjoined that of Walker, remarked at breakfast that he would probably not be home that night. He did return, though, about noon and found Walker coming from his room. Cushman entered the room and finding that some one had been rummaging his trunk, called a maid and asked her to summon a policeman.

Walker evidently overheard the conversation, for as the maid left the house he walked downstairs, put on his hat and coat and waited in the parlor until the maid and policeman had entered the hall. Then he raised the window and jumping out, headed for Fifth avenue.

Detective Sergeants Becker and Rein, who were passing, chased and caught him. When the prisoner was brought before Inspector McCluskey at the Detective Bureau, he exclaimed:

"Hello, George, since when have you been here?"

"Why—," began McCluskey. "I have changed," prompted Walker. "I've just returned from England."

"Roomies!" exclaimed the inspector. "No, Walker," corrected the prisoner. "Or Henderson or Macy or," added McCluskey. "I'm more than pleased to see you for months."

McCluskey then got out his list of reported robberies.

"Too much trouble to look 'em all over," said Walker. "I'll give you a correct list." The police gave out this list as places he said he had robbed:

Mrs. B. I. Ramsey, 223 West Forty-fifth street, bachelor apartments, 22 Gramercy Park, Mrs. V. A. Brewster, 128 West Eighty-second street, Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, 14 West Eighty-fourth street, F. M. Davis, 38 West 118th street, Albert D. Pinkham, 472 Madison avenue, Mrs. S. Wilkenson, 113 West Seventy-second street, Donald Hope, 44 West 108th street, Mrs. Fuller, 38 West Thirty-sixth street, Miss G. Burns, 38 West Ninety-fourth street, Mrs. C. H. 442 Lexington avenue, Mrs. Murphy, 140 East Forty-fifth street.

When the first of Walker's recent robberies was reported last August Detectives Flay and Lange were put on the case and they have spent almost the entire time since looking for Walker.

His way was to go to a boarding house, engage an expensive room and pay for two or three weeks in advance. In that time

B. Altman & Co.

Subway Station, Lenox Ave. and 125th Street, close to our doors.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists.

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